



Utah State Courts

2006 Annual Report To The Community

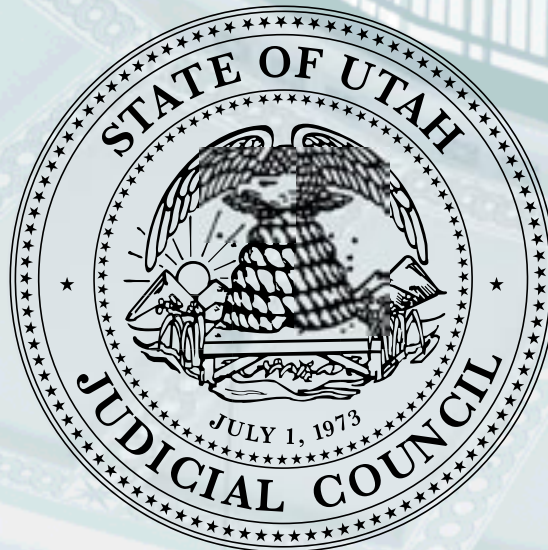




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UTAH STATE COURTS MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Utah State Courts is to provide an open, fair, efficient, and independent system for the advancement of justice under the law.



INTRODUCTION

On behalf of our dedicated judges and court staff, we are pleased to present the 2006 Annual Report to the Community. We welcome this opportunity to provide information on the important work taking place in courthouses across the state and hope this report will encourage you to learn more about your courts.

November 6, 2005 marked an important anniversary for the State of Utah and its court system. Exactly 20 years earlier, voters amended the Utah State Constitution, adopting a new, forward-looking judicial article. The intervening years have witnessed the maturing of a court system regarded by many as a model to emulate. The programs and activities noted in this report reflect the considerable progress made under this “new” court structure.

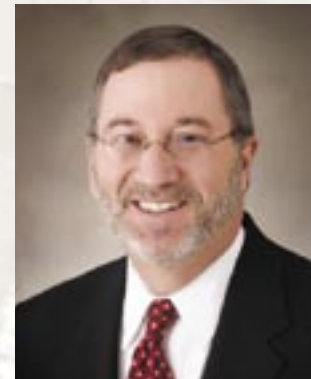
While the responsibilities of our courts remain the same, the way in which we address our responsibilities has changed a great deal in 20 years. For example, a primary responsibility of the Juvenile Court has been to maintain court records. On page 6 we report on the implementation of a new juvenile information system in which cases and documents are electronically filed and transferred, judges sign orders digitally, and information is available, not just within a courthouse, but to every court and multiple state and local agencies. A court record today means something very different than it did two decades earlier.

This report is prepared in order to share information on how courts are responding to the changes and challenges faced by our communities. We welcome your questions.

We express our appreciation to Governor Jon M. Huntsman, Jr., and members of the legislature for their commitment to and support of our state’s court system.



Honorable Christine M. Durham
*Chief Justice
Utah Supreme Court*



Daniel J. Becker
Utah State Court Administrator



Utah State Courts

COURT COLLABORATION

IOU: CHAMPIONS FOR CHILDREN

The State of Utah and its Juvenile Courts have a reputation for being national leaders in innovative child welfare practices. With the formation of a new initiative known as the IOU, the state is moving to the next level in serving Utah's children.

The Utah courts launched the Initiative on Utah Children in Foster Care (IOU) in 2005 to create a collaborative child welfare master plan for Utah. The courts invited leaders from all branches of Utah government, key members of Utah's child welfare system, and influential individuals in the community to be part of the initiative.

The formation of the IOU was spurred by a national report released in 2004 by the Pew Commission on Children in Foster Care. The report, titled "Fostering the Future: Safety, Permanence, and Well-Being for Children in Foster Care," includes recommendations for strengthening court oversight of children in foster care and calls for leadership from Chief Justices in implementing the report's recommendations.

"Utahns think of themselves as a state that values children," said Chief Justice Christine M. Durham, Utah Supreme Court. "When the state must intervene in families to protect the children, we owe it to them to ensure their lives are better—safer, more secure, and more promising—than they would have been without intervention."

The courts oversee the process by which children are removed from homes when their health and safety are threatened. By bringing together the policy makers and community leaders to improve the process, the IOU members hope to enhance the quality of these children's lives.

"Society is judged on how well it cares for its most vulnerable population—the children," said Michael K. Young, University of Utah president and a member of the IOU. "The quality of the lives of Utah's children and the care they receive is profoundly important—both to them and our future."

Continued on next page. →

COURT INTERPRETERS: BRIDGING THE GAP

As Utah's foreign-language population continues to grow, so does the need for interpreters in the court system. During the first half of 2005, the state courts had about 700 interpreted proceedings.

Court interpreters assist non-English speaking court users to understand what is spoken in the courtroom. Interpreters are tasked with providing thorough, accurate, and exact oral interpretation.

To be a court interpreter requires specialized skills. Interpreters must have a complete command of English and a foreign language, knowledge of law terms, street slang, and technical jargon, as well as an ability to react quickly and solve complex linguistic problems that may arise.

"Court users are usually surprised and relieved when an interpreter is present," said Deputy Court Clerk Rosa Oakes, Third District Court.

Attorneys and judges are grateful for the service interpreters provide. "Court interpreters are absolutely indispensable," said Fourth District Court Judge Lynn Davis. "Without interpreters, there is no equal access to the court for non-English speakers."

To certify interpreters, the state court offers a national certification test in Spanish on a regular basis and has also offered a Vietnamese certification test. About 85 percent of the courts' interpreting requests are for Spanish-speaking interpreters.

For more information on court interpreters, go to www.utcourts.gov/resources/interp/faq.htm.

On any given day, 2,100 children in Utah receive foster care services. Many will return home or be adopted, however, the Division of Child and Family Services estimates that in 2005 more than 200 young adults will turn 18 and leave foster care without being placed in a permanent home.

"The fate of foster children must be a priority if we are to honor our principle of caring for society's most vulnerable," said Dee Rowland, a member of the IOU, and government liaison and director of the Peace & Justice Commission for the Catholic Diocese. "I hope through the IOU we can address the problems that lead to children being removed from their parents."

Through the IOU, the court is working to establish a shared vision and policies that will translate into improved outcomes for children in foster care. "Our children's well-being is literally our future," said Chief Justice Christine M. Durham. "We must give them the best possible chance for healthy, productive, and happy lives."



SELECTED TO SERVE

The jury concept has been a powerful voice for justice for more than 2,000 years. When juries speak, Winston Churchill wrote, "law flows from the people." American citizens have the right to a fair trial and jurors ensure this right is upheld.

Though jury service is an inconvenience to many, afterwards jurors typically report they enjoyed being part of the judicial process. Lloya Hall of Utah County served as a juror during a six-week civil trial in Fourth District Court with Judge James Taylor presiding. Lloya walked into jury service hesitant to serve, but walked out willing to do it again. "It was a fabulous experience," Lloya said. "It was my first experience in the court system, but it was a great learning experience, a great education." Lloya now tells potential jurors, "If you can be a juror, do it. Don't try to get out of it."

Jurors play an essential role in America's justice system. Jury service provides a chance to participate in the democratic process, as well as an opportunity to learn more about how the judicial system works.

For more information on jury service, go to www.utcourts.gov/juryroom/.



Utah State Courts

COURT PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The changing face of management may have started with the *One Minute Manager* and *In Search of Excellence*, but it certainly didn't end with these books. Small businesses to large corporations to government entities are encouraged to step back now and again to look at how management practices are working. And the state court system is no exception.

In the 1980s, the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) developed a number of trial court performance standards. Recently, the NCSC narrowed these standards to select core performance measures also known as CourTools.

The Utah Judicial Council has adopted eight CourTools to refine the court's traditional caseload management measures. These measures take a broader, more balanced approach to management that goes beyond counting case filings. Standard practices now include measures such as the time required to resolve cases, the age of pending cases, and the percentage of cases resolved to new cases filed. New measures include the following: surveying court users on court accessibility and treatment, such as fairness, equality, and respect; assessing case files for reliability and accuracy; measuring effective use of jurors; gauging court employee satisfaction; and collecting financial penalties ordered in cases.

Information gathered from CourTools performance measures will help improve court operations and provide valuable information for Judicial Council planning. This balanced approach to measuring the court's work will improve performance by identifying the court's strengths and weaknesses. The result will be an increased level of service to Utah's citizens.



UTAH'S STATE LAW LIBRARY

The Utah State Law Library serves the legal information needs of Utah's courts, executive agencies, the legislature, attorneys, and the public. The law library's collection of more than 45,000 volumes is now catalogued and legal researchers statewide can search the new catalog at www.utcourts.gov/lawlibrary. The online catalog includes links to web resources, which provide electronic access to many of Utah's basic legal materials. The Utah State Law Library has begun working with Brigham Young University and the University of Utah law libraries to coordinate delivery of legal information statewide.

BALANCING PRIVACY WITH ACCESS TO THE COURTS

The last place a person should be concerned about compromising their privacy is at the courts; however, the courts have a responsibility to be accountable to the public. It's because of this accountability that court hearings and records are, for the most part, open to the public.

But accountability comes at a price. Individuals doing business with the courts—whether as a party, witness, victim, or juror—give up some privacy in order for the judiciary to be accountable. For example, medical information, personal identification information, and select family information can become public in a courtroom.

The judiciary recently completed a two-year study to determine the proper balance between an individual's right to privacy and public access to the courts. The result of the study is new court rules to assist the courts to achieve a better balance. (A copy of the final report is available at www.utcourts.gov/Privacy_Public_Records.)

The new rules, which went into effect Nov. 1, 2005, mean that medical records, child custody evaluations, and home studies are confidential, but available to the individual who is the subject of the record. The new rule also limits public access to the last four digits of an individual's social security number.

During the 2006 Legislative Session, the judiciary will seek a statute to enable judges to close a number of family law records other than the final order, which must remain public. (Family records are cases that involve issues such as custody, visitation, and support.)

Privacy and access are important constitutional rights. The judiciary continues to work to protect an individual's rights.

SMALL CLAIMS COURT

When Andrea* bought a two-bedroom condominium, she was thrilled. After moving out of her apartment, Andrea scrubbed and cleaned, leaving the place in better condition than when she had moved in. With a mortgage to pay, Andrea wanted to be sure to get the deposit back from her landlord. After months went by and the landlord showed no sign of returning her \$500 deposit, Andrea sued the landlord in Small Claims Court and won.

In 2005, more than 34,000 small claims were filed in Utah. The reasons for filing in Small Claims Court vary widely, but the purpose behind the filings were the same: claims were under \$7,500 and the parties could not afford, or did not want, to hire an attorney to settle the matter.

The aim of the small claims process is to resolve matters involving relatively small awards in a speedy and inexpensive manner.

"The biggest benefit for people using small claims is to get their case before the court in a timely manner without all the hoopla of filing motions as required in a civil case," said Phyllis Hanson, chief deputy clerk, Third District Court. "In a typical civil action, months can elapse before a final ruling is issued, whereas in small claims a judgment is typically entered in one or two months after the initial filing." In addition, Small Claims Courts' evening hours make it convenient for court users.

Small claims cases are an important part of the work of district and justice courts. For more information on Small Claims Court, go to www.utcourts.gov/howto/smallclaims/.

**This story is representative of a typical small claims case and not an actual case.*





CARE COLLABORATION

The Utah State Courts had a lot to be grateful for Thanksgiving 2005. It was over the Thanksgiving holiday that juvenile courts across the state forged new territory by launching a revamped Juvenile Court information system known as CARE—Courts and Agencies Records Exchange.

Re engineering an information system isn't an easy undertaking. In fact, it was rather daunting in 1997 when Utah's juvenile courts began the discussion to replace the 22-year-old juvenile Justice Information System (JIS). It wasn't just that the system was outdated; it was quickly becoming ineffective in collecting data required by statute. With increased responsibilities and timelines for delinquent and abused children, business as usual was no longer acceptable for Juvenile Court and neither was JIS.

When developing the new information system, the Juvenile Courts collaborated with other juvenile justice agencies to talk about the day-to-day challenges faced and to determine mechanisms to better track the progress and outcomes of the children served. The court sought input from the Attorney General's Office, the Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS), the Division of Juvenile Justice Services, the Office of the Guardian ad Litem, and other impacted groups—such as alternative dispute resolution and parental defenders.

After eight years of planning, testing, and training, CARE went online Nov. 24, 2005. The new system allows juvenile courts throughout the state to track statutory timelines in child welfare cases with the click of a button.

Plus, time saving techniques—such as digital signatures and automatic field screens—means less frustration for court clerks who for years worked on an outdated information system.

Beyond the courts, CARE allows entities such as DCFS, Juvenile Justice Services, law enforcement, and others to be on the same page when tracking Juvenile Court cases.

So why should anyone care that the state's Juvenile Court has implemented a state of the art computer system? Simply put, CARE will impact the future of children who appear in juvenile court through record keeping and improved access to information.

LAW CLERKS: WORKING BEHIND THE SCENES

When Amanda Montague graduated from Brigham Young University's J. Reuben Clark Law School, she interviewed for jobs at law firms, but instead accepted a job as a court law clerk. "I thought it would give me the chance to learn more about law before I went out to practice," said Amanda. "Plus, I thought it would help me make good contacts in the legal community."

As a Third District Court law clerk, Amanda clerks for 10 judges at the Scott M. Matheson Courthouse. "My job is to assist the judges anyway I can," Amanda said. "I help the judges handle their case load by doing a lot of research and writing and attending hearings."

With more than 250,000 case filings in District Court in fiscal year 2005 alone, judges face heavy caseloads and full calendars. Law clerks provide valuable assistance to judges

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by reviewing briefs, attending hearings, performing legal research, and writing drafts of orders and decisions.

“Law clerks are crucial to a judge’s work,” said Third District Court Judge Denise P. Lindberg. “The clerks help alleviate the demands on a judge’s schedule and assist in handling intensive cases. There’s simply no way I could handle my caseload without law clerk support.”

Third District Court Judge Paul Maughan agrees. “Law clerks provide point and counterpoint dialogue and assist in lifting some of the burden judges carry,” Judge Maughan said. “The court needs more clerkships to help the ever expanding caseload and the complexity of the cases being filed.”

Clerking not only benefits the courts, but also helps the law clerks prepare for their careers in law. For Jace Willard, a law clerk in the Fifth Judicial District, clerking has helped him learn more about the legal process. “In law school, you do some legal research and writing, but get little exposure to real legal practice,” said Jace, a recent graduate from BYU’s law school.

Law clerks go on to work as public defenders and prosecutors, to practice in law firms, and some, in time, become judges and justices themselves. For example, John G. Roberts, Jr., Chief Justice of the United States, clerked for Associate Justice William H. Rehnquist early in his career, while Third District Court Judge Denise P. Lindberg clerked for Justice Sandra Day O’Connor. When Amanda leaves the courts, she plans to practice criminal law, while Jace is interested in working as an assistant city or county attorney.



NEW TOOEE COURTHOUSE BREAKS GROUND

Construction of a new courthouse in Tooele began in September 2005 with completion expected by January 2007. The new courthouse is located adjacent to the existing courthouse and jail, which Tooele County owns.

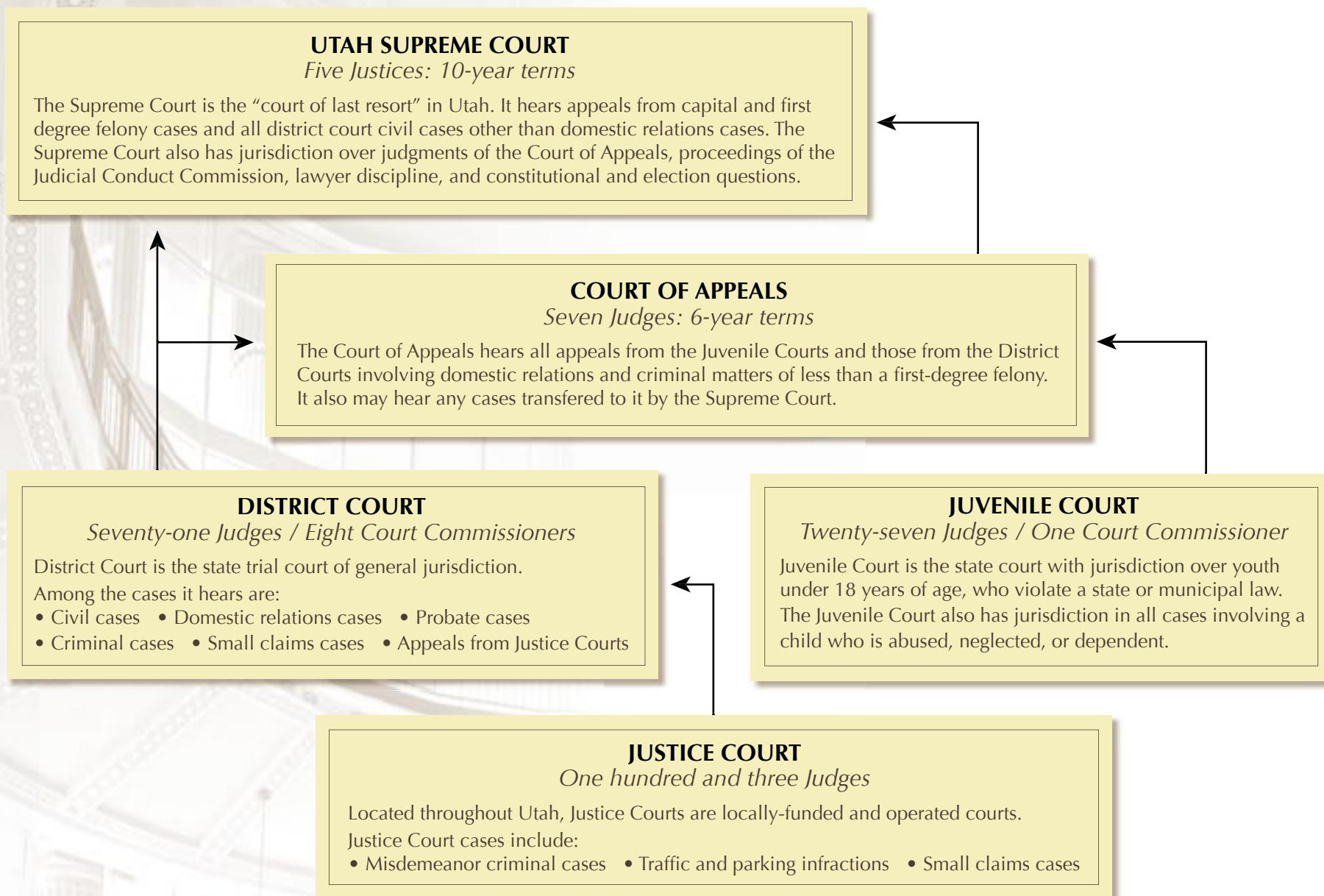
Plans for the new courthouse were spurred by the need for additional courtrooms, along with a notice from Tooele County officials indicating their need for the space currently occupied by the state courts. In addition, the courts are currently located on the second floor of the building along with county offices. Court security creates restricted access, which presents problems for individuals who have business with the county.

The new courthouse will be 58,000 sq. ft. and include three courtrooms—for District Court, Juvenile Court, and Justice Court—and one shelled courtroom for future expansion. The courthouse will also include offices for probation officers, the Guardian ad Litem, Alternative Dispute Resolution, and county attorneys.

Funding for the new courthouse was approved during the 2004 Legislative Session. The architectural firm selected for the new courthouse is MHTN Architects; the general contractor is Layton Construction.



NAVIGATING THE COURT SYSTEM



COURT GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

UTAH JUDICIAL COUNCIL

The Utah Judicial Council directs the activities of all Utah state courts. The Judicial Council is responsible for adopting uniform rules for the administration of all courts in the state, setting standards for judicial performance, court facilities, support services, and judicial and non judicial staff levels. The Judicial Council holds monthly meetings typically at the Scott M. Matheson Courthouse in Salt Lake City. These meetings are open to the public and may be attended by interested parties. For dates and locations of Judicial Council meetings, go to www.utcourts.gov/admin/judcncl/sched.htm.

Chief Justice Christine M. Durham, *chair, Utah Supreme Court*
 Judge James Z. Davis, *vice chair, Utah Court of Appeals*
 Judge J. Mark Andrus, *Second District Juvenile Court*
 Judge William Barrett, *Third District Court*
 Judge G. Rand Beacham, *Fifth District Court*
 Judge Hans Chamberlain, *Fifth District Juvenile Court*
 Judge Robert K. Hilder, *Third District Court*
 Judge Jerald L. Jensen, *Davis County and Sunset Justice Courts*
 Judge Jon Memmott, *Second District Court*
 Justice Ronald Nehring, *Utah Supreme Court*
 Judge Kevin Nelson, *Mantua Justice Court*
 Judge G. A. "Jody" Petry, *Uintah County Justice Court*
 Judge Gary D. Stott, *Fourth District Court*
 David R. Bird, Esq., *Utah State Bar Representative*
 Daniel J. Becker, *secretariat, State Court Administrator*

UTAH STATE COURTS BOARDS OF JUDGES

The Utah State Courts has four boards of judges representing each court level. The boards adopt and propose court rules, serve as a liaison between local courts and the Judicial Council, and plan budget and legislative priorities.

UTAH JUDICIAL COUNCIL 2005-2006



Front Row: Judge Jon M. Memmott, Utah State Court Administrator Daniel J. Becker, Utah Supreme Court Justice Christine M. Durham, Judge G.A. "Jody" Petry, Judge J. Mark Andrus, Judge Kevin Nelson
 Back Row: Justice Ronald Nehring, Judge Hans Chamberlain, Judge James Z. Davis, Utah State Bar Representative David R. Bird, Judge Jerald L. Jensen, Judge William Barrett, Judge G. Rand Beacham
 Not pictured: Judge Robert K. Hilder, Judge Gary D. Stott

BOARD OF APPELLATE COURT JUDGES

Chief Justice Christine M. Durham, *chair, Utah Supreme Court*
 Judge Russell W. Bench, *Presiding Judge, Utah Court of Appeals*
 Judge Judith M. Billings, *Utah Court of Appeals*
 Judge James Z. Davis, *Utah Court of Appeals*
 Justice Matthew B. Durrant, *Utah Supreme Court*
 Judge Pamela T. Greenwood, *Utah Court of Appeals*
 Judge Carolyn B. McHugh, *Utah Court of Appeals*
 Justice Ronald E. Nehring, *Utah Supreme Court*
 Judge Gregory K. Orme, *Utah Court of Appeals*
 Justice Jill N. Parrish, *Utah Supreme Court*
 Judge William A. Thorne, Jr., *Utah Court of Appeals*
 Justice Michael J. Wilkins, *Utah Supreme Court*
 Matty Branch, *board staff, Appellate Court Administrator*



Utah State Courts

BOARD OF DISTRICT COURT JUDGES

Judge David L. Mower, *chair, Sixth District Court*
Judge Judith S. Hanson Atherton, *Third District Court*
Judge Pamela G. Heffernan, *Second District Court*
Judge Fred Howard, *Fourth District Court*
Judge Thomas L. Kay, *Second District Court*
Judge Howard Maetani, *Fourth District Court*
Judge Paul Maughan, *Third District Court*
Judge Lynn Payne, *Eighth District Court*
Judge Anthony B. Quinn, *Third District Court*
Judge Thomas Willmore, *First District Court*
D. Mark Jones, *board staff, District Court Administrator*

BOARD OF JUVENILE COURT JUDGES

Judge Mary Noonan, *chair, Fourth District Juvenile Court*
Judge Charles Behrens, *Third District Juvenile Court*
Judge Thomas M. Higbee, *Fifth District Juvenile Court*
Judge Mary Manley, *Seventh District Juvenile Court*
Judge Kathleen Nelson, *Second District Juvenile Court*
Judge C. Dane Nolan, *Third District Juvenile Court*
Judge Stephen Van Dyke, *Second District Juvenile Court*
Ray Wahl, *board staff, Juvenile Court Administrator*

BOARD OF JUSTICE COURT JUDGES

Judge Michael Kwan, *chair, Taylorsville City Justice Court*
Judge Joseph M. Bean, *Syracuse Justice Court*
Judge Ronald R. Hare, *Millard County and Fillmore City Justice Courts*
Judge Jerald L. Jensen, *Davis County and Sunset City Justice Courts*
Judge David C. Marx, *Hyde Park and North Logan City Justice Courts*
Judge Brendan P. McCullagh, *West Valley City Justice Court*
Judge Kevin Nelson, *Council Representative, Mantua Justice Court*
Judge G. A. "Jody" Petry, *Council Representative, Uintah County Justice Court and Naples City Justice Court*
Judge Clair Poulson, *Duchesne County Justice Court*
Judge John Sandberg, *Clearfield and Clinton City Justice Courts*
Richard Schwermer, *board staff, Assistant State Court Administrator*

UTAH SUPREME COURT



(l-r) Justice Michael J. Wilkins, Justice Matthew B. Durrant, Chief Justice Christine M. Durham, Justice Ronald Nehring, Justice Jill N. Parrish

PRESIDING JUDGES

The presiding judge is elected by a majority vote of judges from the court or district and is responsible for effective court operation. The presiding judge implements and enforces rules, policies, and directions of the Judicial Council as well as schedules, calendars and case assignments.

Utah Supreme Court - Chief Justice Christine M. Durham
Court of Appeals - Judge Russell W. Bench
First District Court - Judge Ben Hadfield
First District Juvenile Court - Judge Larry Jones
Second District Court - Judge Brent West
Second District Juvenile Court - Judge Stephen Van Dyke
Third District Court - Judge Sandra Peuler
Third District Juvenile Court - Judge Kimberly Hornak
Fourth District Court - Judge James Taylor
Fourth District Juvenile Court - Judge Leslie Brown
Fifth District Court - Judge James Shumate
Fifth District Juvenile Court - Judge Hans Chamberlain
Sixth District Court - Judge David L. Mower
Sixth District Juvenile Court - Judge Paul Lyman
Seventh District Court - Judge Lyle R. Anderson
Seventh District Juvenile Court - Judge Scott Johansen
Eighth District Court - Judge Lynn Payne
Eighth District Juvenile Court - Judge Larry Steele

COURT STANDING COMMITTEES

The Utah Judicial Council relies on 12 standing committees that do everything from planning courthouses to reviewing draft rules. The committees are comprised of members of the judiciary, court personnel, attorneys, and community representatives. For more information on court committees, go to www.utcourts.gov/committees.

Children and Family Law Committee,
Judge Thomas Higbee and Judge Scott Hadley, co-chairs
Court Commissioner Conduct Committee,
Judge Pamela T. Greenwood, chair
Court Interpreter Committee,
Judge Lynn W. Davis, chair
Court Facilities Planning Committee,
Judge Sheila K. McCleve, chair
Ethics Advisory Committee,
Judge Dane Nolan, chair
Judicial Branch Education Committee,
Judge Gordon Low, chair
Judicial Outreach Committee,
Judge Judith Billings, chair
Judicial Performance Evaluation Committee,
John P. Ashton, chair
Justice Court Standing Committee,
Judge Dennis M. Fuchs, chair
Resources for Self-represented Parties Committee,
Judge John L. Baxter, chair
Technology Committee,
Judge William A. Thorne, chair
Uniform Fine and Bail Committee,
Judge W. Brent West, chair



Utah State Courts

SUPREME COURT ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Supreme Court Advisory Committee on the Rules of Civil Procedures,
Francis M. Wikstrom, chair

Supreme Court Advisory Committee on the Rules of Juvenile Procedure,
Carol Verdoia, chair

Supreme Court Advisory Committee on the Rules of Evidence,
Ellen Maycock, chair

Supreme Court Advisory Committee on the Rules of Professional Conduct,
Robert Burton, chair

Supreme Court Advisory Committee on the Rules of Appellate Procedure,
Joan C. Watt, chair

Supreme Court Advisory Committee on the Rules of Criminal Procedure,
Michael Wims, chair

Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Model Utah Jury Instructions-Civil,
John L. Young, chair

Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Model Utah Jury Instructions-Criminal,
Judge David L. Mower, chair

Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Standards of Professionalism and Civility,
Justice Michael J. Wilkins, chair



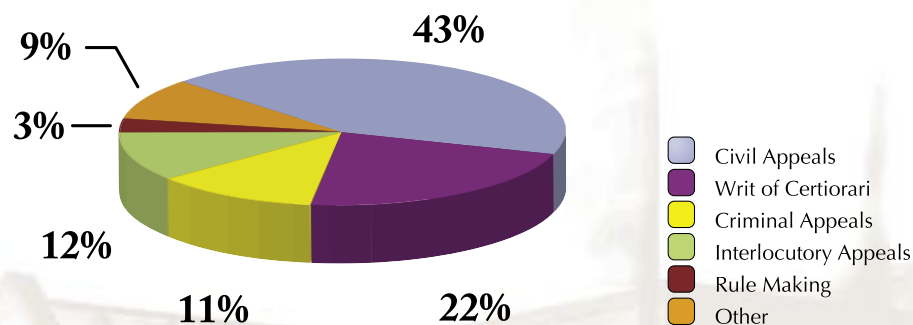
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

The Court Administrator Act provides for the appointment of a State Court Administrator with duties and responsibilities as outlined in Section 78-3-24 of the Utah Code. Appellate, district, juvenile, and justice court administrators and local court executives assist the state court administrator. Also assisting are personnel who work in finance, general counsel, human resources, internal audit, judicial education, planning, public information, security, and technology. Mediators, a director of the guardian ad litem, and a capital law clerk are also based out of the Administrative Office of the Courts office. For more information on Utah's State Court System, go to www.utcourts.gov.

FISCAL YEAR 2005 COURT CASELOAD

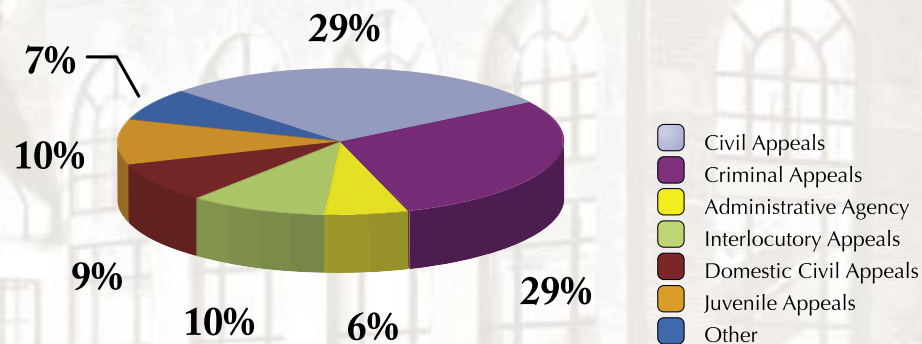
FY 2005 SUPREME COURT FILINGS

Civil Appeals	281
Writ of Certiorari	140
Criminal Appeals	69
Interlocutory Appeals	74
Rule Making	17
Other	54
Total Filings	635
Total FY05 Dispositions	616



FY 2005 COURT OF APPEALS FILINGS

Civil Appeals	275
Criminal Appeals	273
Administrative Agency	58
Interlocutory Appeals	91
Domestic Civil Appeals	82
Juvenile Appeals	94
Other	66
Total Filings	939
Total FY05 Dispositions	1,035

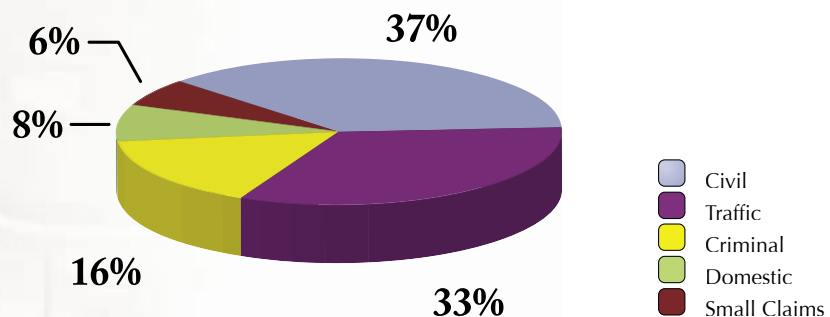




FISCAL YEAR 2005 COURT CASELOAD

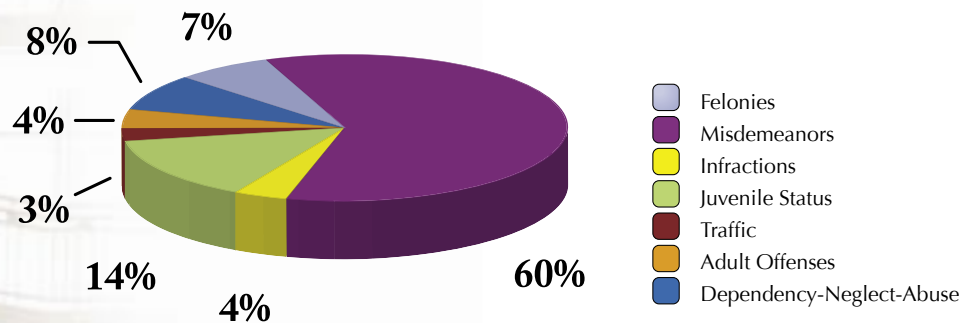
FY 2005 DISTRICT COURT FILINGS

	Filings	Dispositions
Civil	93,035	100,473
Traffic	82,233	93,784
Criminal	41,097	52,559
Domestic	20,301	20,484
Small Claims	15,738	23,513
Other	167	65
TOTAL	252,571	290,878



FY 2005 JUVENILE COURT FILINGS

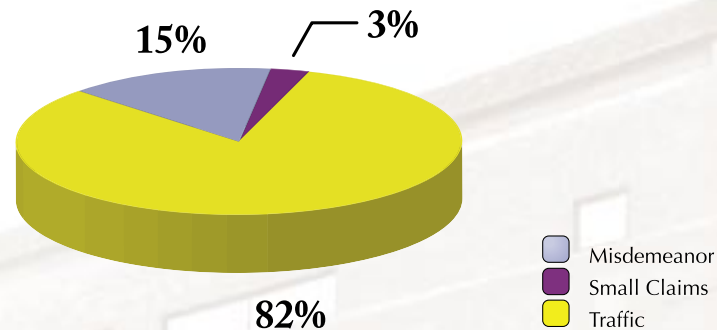
	Referrals	Dispositions
Felonies	3,437	3,544
Misdemeanors	27,309	28,016
Infractions	2,048	2,078
Juvenile Status	6,530	6,690
Traffic	1,299	1,343
Adult Offenses	2,067	2,088
Dependency-Neglect-Abuse	3,704	3,744
Totals	46,394	47,503



FISCAL YEAR 2005 COURT CASELOAD

FY 2005 JUSTICE COURT FILINGS

	Filings	Dispositions
Misdemeanor	85,717	78,895
Small Claims	19,215	20,183
Traffic	461,380	487,543
Total	566,312	586,621

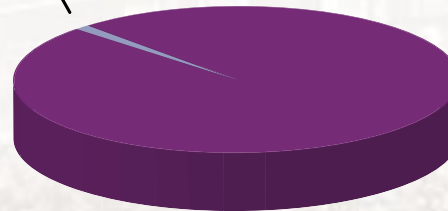


FY 2005 ANNUAL JUDICIAL BUDGET AS PART OF STATE OF UTAH BUDGET

Judicial Budget
\$112,906,800
appropriated FY 2006 budget

State Budget
\$8,788,332,000
appropriated FY 2006 budget

1.27%



Judicial Budget
State Budget



AWARDS AND HONORS

Pat Bartholomew, clerk of court, Utah Supreme Court, 2005 Meritorious Service Award

Christopher Blackmon, probation officer, Seventh District Juvenile Court, 2005 Meritorious Service Award

Honorable John Baxter, Salt Lake City Justice Court Judge, 2005 Quality of Justice Award

Daniel J. Becker, Utah State Court Administrator, 2005 National Conference for Community and Justice Humanitarian Award; Judicial Council Special recognition for serving as president of Conference of State Court Administrators, 2004-2005

Debbie Carlsen, case manager, Second District Court, 2005 Meritorious Service Award

District Court Clerk Training Resource Committee, 2005 Records Quality Award

Chief Justice Christine M. Durham, YWCA Public Official of the Year Award; The American Bar Association's Tort Trial & Insurance Practice Section Pursuit of Justice Award

Fred Dunnell, 2005 Jennifer Jayne Memorial CASA Volunteer of the Year Award

Carrie Elledge, administrative assistant, Second District Juvenile Court, May 2005 Public Employee of the Month Award from Mountain America Credit Union and KSL NewsRadio 1160.

Juvenile Court Restitution Program, Crime Victims Service Award

Honorable Denise P. Lindberg, Third District Court Judge, Utah Chapter of the National Peace Officer's Association 2005 Latina of the Year Award

Honorable Tyrone Medley, Third District Court Judge, 2005 National Conference for Community and Justice Humanitarian Award

Honorable Sharon P. McCully, Third District Juvenile Court Judge, Judicial Council Special Recognition for serving as president of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, 2004-2005

The Horseshoe Trader, 2005 Jennifer Jayne Memorial CASA Bear Award

Kara McCoy, senior probation officer, Second District Juvenile Court, Utah Correctional Association Pride Award

Denny Nestripke, 2005 Jennifer Jayne Memorial CASA Volunteer of the Year Award

Nolan Robinson, administrative assistant, Fourth District Court, Adult Probation and Parole Public Service Award

Scott Sabey, shareholder, Fabian & Clendenin, 2005 Amicus Curiae Award

Second District Juvenile Court Work Crew, Safe Kids Coalition Service Award

Richard Schwermer, assistant court administrator, Administrative Office of the Courts, 2005 Judicial Administration Award

Honorable William Thorne, Utah Court of Appeals Judge, Scott M. Matheson Award-presented by the Utah State Bar's Law-related Education Committee; 2005 National Conference for Community and Justice Humanitarian Award

Honorable Douglas Whitlock, Enterprise City and Washington County Justice Courts, 2005 Justice Court Judge of the Year Award

Honorable Andrew A. Valdez, Third District Juvenile Court Judge, Utah State Bar Judge of the Year Award; International Footprint Salt Lake Chapter Officer of the Year Award

Utah State Courts' 2005 Annual Report to the Community, Golden Spike Bronze Award

Utah State Courts' West Jordan Courthouse Opening Publicity Plan, Golden Spike Silver Award

SERVICE RECOGNITION

Judges Who Retired in 2005

Judge J. Philip Eves

Judge Norman Jackson

Judge K.L. McIlff

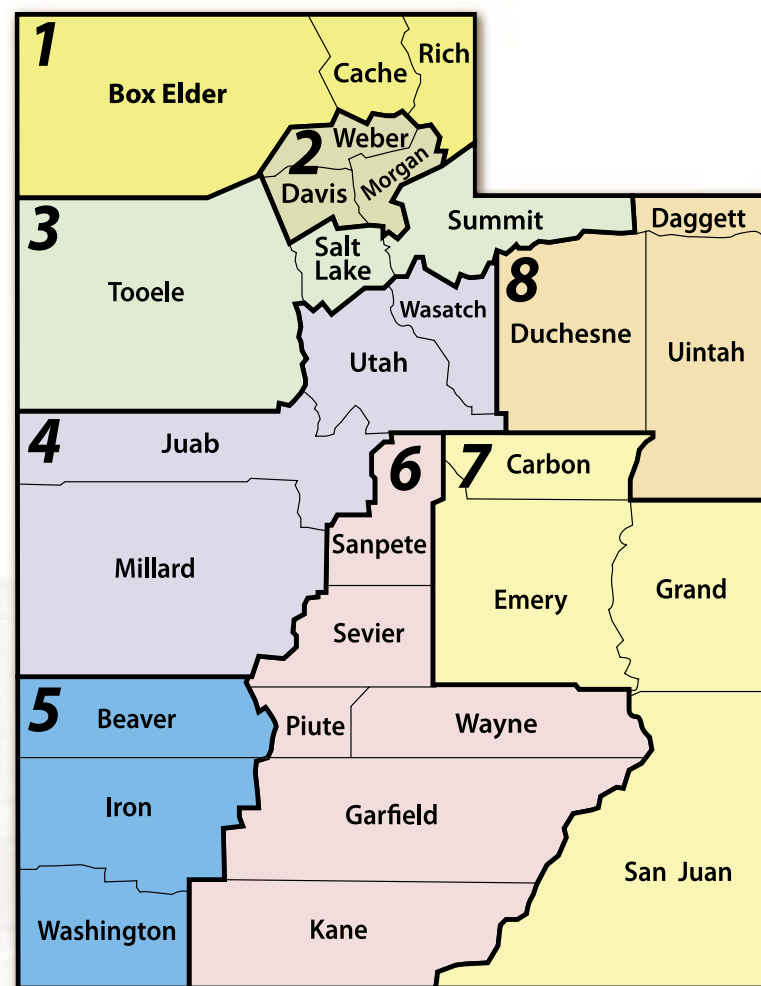
Judge Frank B. Noel

In Memoriam

I. Daniel Stewart, Utah Supreme Court Justice, retired

D. Frank Wilkins, Utah Supreme Court Justice, retired

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS





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